



Facilities and Engineering/Environmental Health and Safety Newsletter

Safety Office: (843) 953-4816, 953-6945/Radio: Channel 1 #98 or #99

Date: July 12, 2019

Safety Counter

26

Days Since Last Recordable

(Laceration to head – Public Safety
6/16/2019)

(Last injury, fall Athletics)

Safety Stats

| | |
|-----|------------------------------------|
| 2 | YTD Campus Recordable Injuries |
| 8.4 | RIR Rate (Target: 0.00) |
| 10 | YTD First Aids & Report Only |
| 1.9 | NCAIS Educational Institution Avg. |

Days Since Last OSHA Recordable

| | |
|--------|------------------------------|
| 822 | Zone Maintenance |
| 263 | HVAC |
| 184 | Grounds |
| >1,095 | Paint Shop |
| >1,095 | Electrical Shop |
| >1,095 | Motor Pool |
| >1,095 | Carpenter Shop |
| 496 | Machine/Plumbing Shop |
| 26 | All Other Campus Departments |



(Only a depiction of the speaker system – not what will be installed on campus)

Campus Wide Mass Notification System

The mass notification emergency warning system is soon to become a reality on campus. This project has been in process for quite some time, but soon will be installed and operational. The system gives the campus the ability to play pre-recorded messages with the push of a button or authorized personnel activating the microphone to announce specific messages. There will be a 3 speaker array system (similar to the picture above) located at the top of Padgett Thomas barracks and a 2 speaker array system mounted on the top of Johnson Hagood Stadium. We tested the system a few months ago, but with a 2 speaker system and will test the system on Wednesday 10 July with the 3 speakers on top of PT barracks.

Link to Safety Alerts <http://www.citadel.edu/root/safety-alerts>

Link to Safety Newsletters <http://www.citadel.edu/root/citadel-safety-newsletters>

Campus AED Locations: http://www.citadel.edu/root/images/environmental_health-safety/campus-aed-map.pdf

Cigarette Fire Hammond Park

Recently we discovered a burned out area behind Daniel Library on the Hammond Park side of our perimeter fence. Also present were numerous cigarette butts, which indicates the fire was started by a hot cigarette butt discarded near a large tree behind the library. Our campus is a tobacco-free campus, which requires individuals to go off campus if they have a desire to smoke. Please remind everyone to properly discard any smoking materials. This could have been a serious incident had the fire not been discovered and rapidly extinguished. This behavior is totally unacceptable and could result in serious disciplinary action, up to removal from any Citadel work project, as well as serious damage to persons or property.



First Responders & Emergency Response Plans?

Management should review plans with employees initially and whenever the plan itself, or employees responsibilities under it, change. Plans should be re-evaluated and updated periodically. Emergency procedures, including the handling of any toxic chemicals, should include:

- Escape procedures and escape route assignments.
- Special procedures for employees who perform or shut down critical plant operations.
- A system to account for all employees after evacuation.
- Rescue and medical duties for employees who perform them.
- Means for reporting fires and other emergencies.
- Contacts for information about the plan.

An emergency response coordinator and a back-up coordinator must be designated. The coordinator may be responsible for plant-wide operations, public information and ensuring that outside aid is called in. A back-up coordinator ensures that a trained person is always available and alert.

Members of emergency response teams should be thoroughly trained for potential emergencies and physically capable of carrying out their duties; know about toxic hazards in the workplace and be able to judge when to evacuate personnel or depend on outside help.

Effective emergency response communication is vital. An alternate area for a communications center, other than management offices, should be established in the plans and the emergency response coordinator should operate from this center. Management should provide emergency alarms and ensure that employees know how to report emergencies. An updated list of key personnel and off-duty telephone numbers should be maintained.

A system should be established for accounting for personnel once workers have been evacuated with a person in the control center responsible for notifying police or emergency response team members of persons believed missing.

Effective security procedures, such as cordoned off areas, can prevent unauthorized access and protect vital records and equipment. Duplicate records can be kept in off-site locations for essential accounting files, legal documents and lists of employee's relatives to be notified in case of emergency.

Every employee needs to know details of the emergency action plan, including evacuation plans, alarm systems, reporting procedures for personnel, shutdown procedures, and types of potential emergencies. Drills should be held at random intervals, at least annually, and include, if possible, outside police and fire authorities. Training is a vital part of any emergency response plan for every employee.

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SAFETY PICTURE OF THE DAY



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WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF FIRE OR EMERGENCY IN A CAMPUS BUILDING...

1. Numbers to call in case of a fire or emergency:

A. From a campus (VOIP) phone
- 953-5114 (Citadel Public Safety)
-811 (Citadel Public Safety)

B. From a cell phone
-911 (Charleston 911 Dispatch Center)
-843-953-5114 (Citadel Public Safety)

2. Give the following information:

A. Name
B. Phone Number (Preferably a cell #)
C. Location (Bldg, Room #)

D. Nature of emergency (What is the situation?)
E. Number of Injured
F. Nature of Injuries (How/what is injured?)

DO NOT hang up until told to do so.

3. **ALL PERSONNEL MUST EVACUATE** the building when a fire alarm is sounding. **NO EXCEPTIONS!**

4. Know multiple routes out of your building. DO NOT use an elevator in the event of a fire or emergency.

5. Know where your fire extinguishers are located and what types of extinguishers are available.

6. Only attempt to extinguish a fire if you deem it safe enough and small enough. If in doubt, evacuate.

7. Know where the closest fire alarm pull station is located. Most are located near an exit or door to a stairwell.

8. Consider your co-workers. Provide additional help evacuating to those in need, i.e. injured, handicapped, and elderly.

9. Know where your muster points are located. All facilities should have a primary and alternate muster point to assemble and complete accountability of all faculty, staff and students. Muster points should be far enough away from the building to avoid impeding emergency response vehicles. Primary and alternate muster points should be located away from each other in case one is impacted by smoke, gases, etc.

10. Notify emergency responders of anyone that may still be left in the building and where they may be located.

11. **DO NOT RE-ENTER THE BUILDING** for any reason. Only re-enter the building after being given the **"ALL CLEAR"** by Public Safety and alarms have been silenced.

12. Close all doors in office, administrative and educational buildings after rooms have been evacuated. This is especially important if the room is on fire. Closed doors will help to compartmentalize the building and reduce the spread of fire.

13. Barracks doors will be left open with lights on after evacuation unless the room in question is on fire.

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Lightning: What You Need to Know

Lightning is fascinating to watch but also extremely dangerous. In the United States, there are about 25 million lightning flashes every year. Each of those 25 million flashes is a potential killer. While lightning fatalities have decreased over the past 30 years, lightning continues to be one of the top three storm-related killers in the United States. In addition, lightning injures many more people than it kills and leaves some victims with life-long health problems.

Understanding the dangers of lightning is important so that you can get to a safe place when thunderstorms threaten. If you hear thunder--even a distant rumble or a crackling aloft--you are already in danger of becoming a lightning victim.

Lightning Safety

There is no safe place outside when thunderstorms are in the area. If you hear thunder, you are likely within striking distance of the storm. Just remember, **When Thunder Roars, Go Indoors!** Too many people wait far too long to get to a safe place when thunderstorms approach. Unfortunately, these delayed actions lead to many of the lightning deaths and injuries in the U.S.

The best way to protect yourself from lightning is to avoid the threat. You simply don't want to be caught outside in a storm. Have a lightning safety plan, and cancel or postpone activities early if thunderstorms are expected. Monitor weather conditions and get to a safe place before the weather becomes threatening. Substantial buildings and hard-topped vehicles are safe options. Rain shelters, small sheds and open vehicles are not safe.

A **safe shelter** from lightning is either a substantial building or an enclosed metal vehicle. A **safe building** is one that is fully enclosed with a roof, walls and floor, and has plumbing or wiring. Examples include a home, school, church, hotel, office building, or shopping center. Once inside, stay away from showers, sinks, bath tubs, and electronic equipment such as stoves, radios, corded telephones, and computers.

Unsafe buildings include carports, open garages, covered patios, picnic shelters, beach pavilions, golf shelters, tents of any kind, baseball dugouts, sheds, and greenhouses.

Remember: When Thunder Roars, Go Indoors!!



Safe Work Practices apply at home not just at work.

Source: Associated Press January 22, 2012

According to the Associated Press, an Oak Lawn, Illinois man just barely escaped serious injury while using a nail gun. Dante Autullo was sure he had merely cut himself with a nail gun while building a shed and thought doctors were joking when they showed him the x-ray that they had taken. The x-ray revealed a 3 ¼" nail was lodged in the middle of his brain. Autullo, who lives in Orland Park, Illinois, said he was building a shed Tuesday January 17, 2012 and using a nail gun above his head when he fired the nail gun. With nothing to indicate that a nail had not simply whizzed by his head, his long-time champion, Gail Glaenzer, cleaned the wound with peroxide. "It really felt like I got punched on the side of the head," he said, adding that he continued to work. "I thought it went past my ear." While there are pain-sensitive nerves on a person's skull, there aren't any within the brain itself. That is why he would have felt the nail strike the skull, but he wouldn't have felt the nail penetrate the brain. Neither Autullo nor Glaenzer thought much about it, and Autullo went on with his day, even plowing a bit of snow. The next day he woke up feeling nauseated, and that is when Glaenzer decided to take him to the hospital. An x-ray was taken a couple of hours later and there, seeming to float in the middle of his head was the 3 ¼" nail. Doctors told Autullo and Glaenzer that the nail came within millimeters from the part of the brain that controls motor function. After two hours of surgery to remove the nail, Autullo feels great and doctors expect a full recovery from the incident.

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Mass Notification Emergency Warning

G K Y R W T N B E H U T T P H
O N U G F H M I N R R A Y K P
S A I W A A X D O E S R J Q U
E T K N P P E S H N E E R U S
L L N O R D V T P C X Z Q F I
B S D E A A A S O B S O S O Y
I O P Q M E W R R T Q S Y C S
D U E E W E D W C D K O N O M
U N K K A E C G I U Q E P V M
A D X A D K M N M V G A N E O
E M I T L A E R U R S X Z R G
X Q Z D A J Q R E O V I E A P
C A M P U S G M S B N M R G W
E Q U I P M E N T H Z N V E N
D X R L G F D I F P I S A K N

ANNOUNCEMENTS
COVERAGE
MAP
RECORDED
SPEAKERS

AUDIBLE
EMERGENCY
MICROPHONE
SIREN
WARNING

CAMPUS
EQUIPMENT
REALTIME
SOUND
WEATHER

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